

ности брака и семьи в нашем государстве;

✓ важен и тот факт, что в настоящее время студенческая молодежь вне зависимости от пола, возраста и среды социализации считает тему «Гендерных отношений» достаточно актуальной и широко обсуждаемой, что подтверждают 85% положительных ответов.

Таким образом, в результате сравнительного анализа гендерных представлений студентов I и II возрастных групп в условиях современного социума, установлено, что гендерные установки студенческой молодежи «старшей» возрастной группы отличаются большей демократичностью, инновационностью, чем взгляды и суждения студентов «младшей» возрастной группы, при этом гендерные установки девушек II группы более трансформированы, чем юношей этой же группы.

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EMIGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM HUNGARY: FACTORS AND POLICY

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Hungary was a rather closed for international migration until end of 1980s. Than as a relatively economically stable part of CEE region starts to attract the migrants from neighbour countries. But this trend changed after EU accession and Hungary in the second decade of XXI century is a country with two-directional migratory flows [1, p. 72].

Labour migration of Hungarian citizens has increased to EU countries that did not impose transition periods for the free movement of labour (United Kingdom, Ireland), and as a result Hungary is gradually becoming a country in need of foreign workers in certain economic sectors [3].

In Hungary, 80% of emigrants are young intellectuals. Many of the highly skilled people decided to leave the country. At the beginning of the year 2013 350 ths. Hungarian people lived somewhere in the world outside Hungary, who

went there after 1989 and left the country at least 1 year before the survey was conducted [2, 4].

The main factor of migration is economic one. The economic situation in Hungary is comparatively difficult. The GDP per capita PPP in 2013 was 35 % lower than EU average [6]. Of course the young ones immigrate to countries, where they can get much more money for the same job. They can save money there and create a better financial background. Nowadays Hungarian government started implementation of some initiatives to stop young emigration. One of the major decisions was to make a contract with university students. It means if the person start the study with scholarship, than must work equal like training time in Hungary after graduation. Some part of it is understandable for citizens, because the education is in this case was free of charge and supported by the government and after that these young professionals migrate and didn't pay any taxes to Hungarian budget. The other side is that they limit the freedom of the students, because if someone breaches the agreement they must pay back everything to the government. Nowadays, this discussion still continues, but this is one of the things that can help to stop the young emigration from Hungary. Over and above the policy makers try to help the people after they graduate with discounts and higher salaries. Of course, not as high as other EU countries, because it is still impossible to do so. The age of people immigrating is not the only relevant thing. Sometimes the education is much more important. The ratio of graduate people is higher abroad than in Hungary.

While 18% of the people who live in the country are graduating in higher education, this number is 32% in the group of people who went to work abroad. It means that one-third of emigrant are from the best educated people in the country [4].

The research of Hungarian Central Statistical Office pays attention about intentions. The surveyors spoke with the families of the emigrants, because they wanted to get information about their intentions. The main question was: Do they want to come back or not? If yes, when? The result shows us, that just a 10% of emigrants know correctly when they will come back. 37% of the people still do not know when they want to move back. The last data is the most astonishing: 25% of them firmly said that they are going to live abroad and do not have any intention to wander back to Hungary. These facts show us, if someone lives somewhere for longer time, it will be more probably for them to stay there. The emigrants who left the country after 2009, just 10% would like to stay out forever and create a better life, and the others remain uncertain [4].

On the news conference of the Hungarian Statistical Office it was pointed out, that this emigration process in Hungary is not the worst in the world. The highest number of emigrations is not from there, but it is increasing all the time. If this situation is going to be faster, more and more people leave, year by year, they will have less motivation to come back. If the economical situation and the salaries stay at the same level like now, nothing will attract them [4].

Whereas, a lot of people leave the sector of manpower, Hungary has less and less skilled workers. The labourer in foreign sites is continuously increasing. They can see the emigration of doctors, IT-workers, engineers for a long time, but now they perceive that they have shortage in workmen too. It means that they lack people for basic works, like builders, wheelers or butchers [5].

Gratitude of the people who are fighting for a better future in Hungary, the country is alive, the nationality and the culture are alive. One day maybe it will be the place where people immigrate to, and not immigrate from.

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